

## ASCENDED HOLY HILL

Thousands of Pilgrims Visited Noted Shrine.

## MANY CURES CREDITED TO IT

Louises of the Northwest Yearly Gaining in Reputation for the Miraculous-Pathetic Scenes Among Devotees in Search of Health—All Must Go Up a Steep Hill on Foot.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12.—Thousands of afflicted pilgrims gathered on Sunday last at the foot of Holy Hill, the noted Wisconsin shrine, to celebrate the feast of the solemnity of the Holy Rosary, which occurs on the first Sunday in October every year.

What Lourdes is to the Roman Catholics of France and western Germany, Holy Hill is fast becoming to the followers of that faith in this country through out the Northwest. Each year sees an increase in the number who make the pilgrimage until of late from 15,000 to 20,000 have visited the place each year. Holy Hill is a lofty and grandly picturesque place near Hartford, about thirty miles from Milwaukee. The hill has gained great fame as a shrine of sacred pilgrimage. Its popularity has become so great in recent years that its renown has paralleled among the institutions of its kind anywhere in the United States.

The history of Holy Hill is a long series of remarkable events, and through the omnipotent power which is deemed to pervade its sacred precincts, the lame walk, the blind see, the maimed are cured, and the afflicted who approach its shrine with zeal and fervent supplications, devoutly invoking divine aid and the intercession of Mary, the mother of God, are said to have been cured in many instances, happy over the miraculous acquisition of an unseen power in their prayerful petitions. Strange as this may appear to those who disbelieve in the intervention of a divine being in affairs that are purely worldly to the scientific eyes, there are scores of well-known people in Wisconsin and Illinois who are willing to testify from their own observation to the marvelous effects effected at this place and there are also many persons in both States and throughout the country whose present sound physical condition, after having been once pronounced incurable, is a confirmation of the wonders said to have been enacted at Holy Hill.

## ON A LOFTY ELEVATION.

There are few places in Southern Wisconsin whose beauty transcends that of Holy Hill and the surrounding country. It is located about six miles southeast of Hartford, and covers a tract of ground nearly forty acres in extent. The hill upon which the shrine proper, or chapel, is located, is tall, conical-shaped, and towers high above the surrounding country. It rises to a height of 282 feet above its base, and 52 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. With one exception it attains the highest elevation reached by any of the hilly ranges of Wisconsin. It is covered by a dense growth of natural forest, preserved since the days of the fur trade, and its beautiful contour and lofty elevation serves as a beacon for the weary-souled who seek the solace of its sacred shrine, and who travel there from many miles around on the days on which special services are held. The shrubby and forest growth of this unique place have been preserved from spoliation at the hands of visitors by a parochial injunction which serves as a reminder to all that the person is guilty of a sacrilege who proves a vandal in an inclosure sanctified for holy worship. The country for several miles around the hills is covered with dense wooded growth, broken here and there by small clearings dotted with picturesque and old-fashioned habitations.

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The gifted cross of the church on the hilltop, flashing in the sun, can be seen for many miles around. It is a substantial building of brick, and is not small, but on a day of pilgrimage it never holds a quarter of the people who come. They wait for hours to take their turn praying at the altar, where are piled crutches and canes, the visible evidences of miraculous cures worked here. Some make the ascent before dawn, in order to be first at the chapel door when it opened.

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## BICEST KY SEARCHER

Chicagoan Planning Erection of Great Telescope.

## LENS 100 INCHES IN DIAMETER

Glass Will Weigh Over Four Tons and Will Be Cast in France—Mount Wilson Observatory, at Pasadena, Cal., to Be the Home of the New Telescope—Funds Donated.

From the Chicago Tribune.

All the famous telescopes of the world are to be put in the shade by a mammoth sky searcher about to be manufactured for the Mount Wilson Observatory at Pasadena, Cal.

The new instrument is not the conception of a hare-brained theorist, but is projected by one of the most eminent astronomers of the day, Prof. George E. Hale, a Chicago man, full of the spirit of "I Will," for many years at the head of the astronomical research department of the University of Chicago, and director of the Yerkes Observatory from the time of its establishment until his removal to California three years ago to take charge of the new solar observatory upon the summit of Mount Wilson. Prof. Hale is not a sensationalist in astronomy. He is not given to boasting, but is known among his professional brethren as one who has achieved results. Therefore when he announces that the largest telescope in the world—in fact, twice the size of any other now operating—will be constructed at his Mount Wilson station it is not with a flourish of trumpets and extravagant predictions of the wonderful discoveries to be made with it, but quietly, modestly, in the quietude of his Astrophysical Journal, just being issued from the University of Chicago press.

## Glass to Be of Great Size.

As a matter of fact, Prof. Hale realizes only too well the limitations of the large telescope. If size were all that is necessary, Western energy would achieve the construction of a telescope large enough to read not only the secrets of the Mars canals, but ascertain the nature and habits of the mythical Martians themselves. But difficulties and hindrances increase in direct ratio with the size of the telescope, and while fully realizing its value, Prof. Hale is not overconfident in speaking of the new feature of the new giant star searcher.

The object glass of this new instrument, which is to cost \$50,000, will be a disk of solid plate glass, 100 inches in diameter and thirteen inches thick. This glass alone will weigh four and one-half tons. It is to be cast by the Plate Glass Company, of St. Gobain, France, from whose works the object glasses of nearly all the large telescopes of the world are made, and as clear as it is possible for crystal to be. The managers of the company have expressed their confidence in being able to produce a disk which will satisfy the requirements.

## Special Grinding Machine.

This gigantic pane will be shipped half way round the world to Pasadena, Cal., where in the observatory workshop it will be ground, polished and tested. All this is to be done by Prof. G. Willis Ritchey, who has no peer in this line of work. Mr. Ritchey is another Chicagoan, and in association with Prof. Hale, helped to make the Yerkes Observatory what it is. He superintended the construction of a large part of its equipment, and has been in the same line of work at Pasadena. Incidentally he has achieved much renown as an astronomer.

This mammoth telescope was made possible by a gift to the Carnegie Institute, which the Mount Wilson Observatory is a part of, of \$50,000 for the express purpose by John D. Hooker, of Los Angeles. This fund will pay for the lens and all the expense incident to making it a perfect work of art. It does not cover the cost of the mounting, which must come later from some other source. Prof. Hale has no fears of being able to secure the money when it is needed, and indeed, he will have plenty of time as it will require four years to complete the object glass after it has been received into the shops of the observatory. For working it a special grinding machine must be constructed, and this will cost about fifty-four inches in diameter and several smaller plane and convex mirrors.

## Will Have Separate Building.

When complete the telescope will have an aperture of 8 feet 4 inches, and a length of fifty feet. Designs for the mounting have been made by the Union Iron Works and accepted. A building will be constructed to house the telescope at an even temperature separate from the present buildings on Mount Wilson.

There has never been but one other telescope as large as this. That was the famous Lord Rayleigh telescope in England. The mirror in that instrument was made of speculum metal, and while it had great magnifying power, the image formed was so indistinct that it would be practically worthless for present purposes. It is for this reason that a very large telescope is limited. It is hoped, however, that this new instrument will give a clear and distinct definition, but it is largely in the future that it will be determined by trying it out. Mr. Hooker is fully aware of this, but believes that at all events the instrument will be worth its cost, and at least the experiment is worth trying. There are some lines of work, such as measuring the heat radiation of stars and spectroscopic study of faint stars, in which it is sure to yield good results, and with the excellent photographic conditions usually obtaining at Mount Wilson it is quite certain to be the means of adding largely to the sum of astronomical knowledge, even though the story of the canals in Mars may not be deciphered.

## Reform.

One day a few wise old lobsters decided that the centipede had too many feet. They caught him and put him on an operating table.

"We are going to re-form you," they answered.

"What is the matter with me?"

"You have too many feet. We have decided to amputate some of them."

"You have no right to meddle with me," protested the centipede. "If I have too many feet they will drop off of themselves in time. Suppose you attend to your own business and let me alone."

But they paid no attention to his protest. They bit off his last three feet as a beginning. Then they removed a foot here and there, occasionally taking one of the detached feet and sticking it on in place of others that had been bitten off, and when they had finished the operation they stood off and looked at the centipede.

"Now," they said, "you look much better. That will do for this time, but when the public has become accustomed to the sight of you in your present form we will operate on you again and remove some more of your unnecessary feet. You still have too many."

Then they went away and left him. Presently a friend came along.

"What has happened to you?" asked the friend.

"I have been mutilated by a lot of lobsters," he answered.

"What did they do to you?"

"Just because they were lobsters," said the centipede, bitterly.

## GUITEAU'S DEFENDER.

George Scoville's Connection With Famous Case Recalled by Death.

George Scoville, the lawyer who defended Charles J. Guiteau, the slayer of President Garfield, is dead at Chicago.

Guiteau was the brother of Mr. Scoville's wife, now Mrs. Frances M. Norton, the settlement worker, says the Chicago Chronicle, and it was at the solicitation of his wife that Scoville undertook the defense of Guiteau, despite his knowledge of the feeling against him which such an act would entail. The dignity and ability with which he conducted this trial, however, won much respect for him and stopped the censure which naturally was directed against him in view of the infamous condition of the public mind.

Mr. Scoville was born in New York in 1824 and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1851 he came to Chicago and had a brilliant record as a lawyer here when the Garfield tragedy occurred. After the trial he removed to Indiana, and lived at Bass Lake for many years.

He was a Democrat and took an active part in the political campaign of 1896. During Bryan's first campaign he stumped